

# St. Bartholomew's Hospital



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### St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal,

OCTOBER 14th, 1896.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem."—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

### Inaugural Address to the Abernethian Society, October 8th, 1896.

BY HOWARD MARSH, F.R.C.S.



R. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—No task could be more entirely congenial to my feelings than that which, on the invitation of your Committee, I have now to discharge.

When I was asked to give the address at the opening of the present session of the Abernethian Society, my mind at once grew busy with the subject, and the more I reflected the more clear was my conviction that the Abernethian Society has been for upwards of a hundred years, and is now more distinctly than ever, one of the most valuable

accessories of the Hospital and School. But this view was only the confirmation of a conclusion which I had formed some thirty-five years ago, when I was myself a student, and, a little later, house surgeon.

I well remember how regularly I then attended the meetings of the Society. I remember also that the Society occupied a very high position in the estimation of us all. For not only had Lawrence, Paget, Baly, Kirkes, Rolleston, Savory, and others contributed many valuable and interesting papers, but it was here that a highly important event in pathology had taken place. In November, 1835, Paget, who had become a student of the Hospital only a few weeks before, announced his discovery of the *Trichina spiralis*; while Kirkes, in 1850 or 1851, as I have always understood, brought forward his observations on the effects of embolism of the systemic and pulmonary arteries. His original paper on the subject is published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society for 1852. Such achievements as these not only conferred lasting honour on the Society; but they created a standard of work which, although it is not likely to be often reached, must always remain as an abiding stimulus and incentive to all those to whom, each in their turn, is entrusted the responsibility of safeguarding the scientific reputation of the Abernethian Society.

I am sure everyone who has ever tried the experiment must have found how useful a thing it is to take part in the active work of the Society by writing a paper or joining in the discussions. A paper that is worth anything requires a good deal of careful and solid work. It is necessary in the first place to get at the essential facts of the subject in hand, a proceeding which involves much patient labour, and the exercise of the critical faculty. Sir James Paget used to say that you should not make an assertion unless you feel that you can take your oath to it. You must then read and think about what others have written, and you must next arrange your facts in their proper relative order. Then you must endeavour to draw sound conclusions from them, and, lastly, present the result with clearness and in the best literary form of which you are capable.

No one ever took up a subject, and thus worked at it, without largely increasing his knowledge and training the best faculties of his mind.

The discussions that follow the reading of a paper are also very valuable. I can assert without exaggeration, that some of the most interesting debates I have ever heard have been at the Abernethian Society, and I have heard Sir William Savory make an exactly similar remark.

And here we may remember with just pride, that with a single exception (the Medical Society, founded 1773), the Abernethian, started in 1795, was the first of its kind established in London. The Medical and Chirurgical was founded in 1805, the Hunterian in 1819, the Harveian in 1831, the Pathological in 1846, the Clinical in 1867; others are more recent still. In late years, National and International Congresses have followed, and although, no doubt, congresses, like everything else, are here and there open to criticism, they have done a large amount of good. Thus the Abernethian Society, with the Medical, was the pioneer in this field of work. When in course of time I became Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical, and afterwards of the Clinical, I observed how closely they had followed the lines of this Society.

When Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar, the Society was about ten years old. It now seems an unhappy omission that no Surgeon of the fleet, present at that ever glorious victory, came here to relate his experiences. Had he done so, with what great interest should we now look back on his account. And this reflection prompts me to offer a suggestion. If those members of the School who go on foreign service, or who reside in the uttermost parts of the earth,—and even there St. Bartholomew's men are to be found,—would bring, or send home for this Society, or for the Hospital JOURNAL, reports either of their experiences of active service, of the districts through which they travel, or of the habits and customs of races with whom they come in contact, they would be affording very great pleasure and much instruction to their old friends at home. I can even imagine that, by degrees, a museum might be formed of specimens of various kinds that had been collected and placed in your hands.

I have alluded to the advantages which the Abernethian affords to its individual members: let me now refer to the Society as an element in our public life. In any community the first essential for real success and prosperity is harmonious action: and this can exist only when there is some central idea, some overshadowing influence, which commands the allegiance of all. Such an influence, such an *esprit de corps*, so long as I can remember has always been a marked characteristic of our School. Let me trace its origin, and point to its results.

It has been derived in part from the historical side. The Hospital has stood where it stands to-day for nearly eight hundred years, and during those long centuries it has lived

because its mission was high and honourable, and because that mission has ever been honourably fulfilled. And if this is its history, who would venture to become one of its sons, and yet sully his birthright by any unworthy action? It has been largely inspired by the example and the memory of those who have here lived and worked. By the memory of Harvey: for what man is there amongst us worthy of the name of a student who can tread the very ground which Harvey trod while he wrestled with those problems, the solution of which issued in the greatest discovery ever made in biology,—for remember that directly out of the discovery of the circulation of the blood there has come our present knowledge of the mechanism of nutrition in the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms,—who, I say, can tread such ground without imbibing some at least of the spirit of Harvey, and becoming the disciple of his methods?

Then, after Harvey, we had John Hunter; for when, in 1751, Cheselden had a stroke of paralysis John Hunter, who was then attending his practice at the Chelsea Hospital, came over to St. Bartholomew's, and worked for two years under Percivall Pott. And as we call the roll of the past we encounter the names of men who were not only great in their profession, but wise, just, and magnanimous, whose principles and rules of conduct will challenge imitation on the part of all who come here susceptible of the inspiration of a high ideal.

Again, the sentiment I am alluding to has been derived in large part from the fact that the pursuit in which we are all engaged is of absorbing and never-ending interest, so that we are ever, or we ought to be, drawn away from things that are merely personal, and therefore in a manner paltry, by fresh discoveries and advances, which afford some of the best illustrations of Tennyson's conception when he speaks of "the fairy tales of science and the long results of time."

Lastly, this sentiment is due in no small degree to the fact that—as every newcomer among us is soon aware—we live a life of liberty and fraternity, in the true meaning of these words. Underlying our system are laws as inexorable as any that could be named, but as we often see with the forces of nature around us, they become hostile only when they are opposed.

The influence which these various causes have combined to establish can be best understood by the results it has produced. These are loyalty to our Alma Mater, mutual confidence and regard, and a deeply-rooted feeling that each and all must maintain and transmit unimpaired the high level of conduct which our predecessors established and bequeathed to us.

A great deal is being said at the present time about the ethics of our profession, and there is now a section of ethics at the annual meetings of the British Medical Association. Ethics are very important, but I am happy to feel that they are so naturally present in our system, that wherever St.

Bartholomew's men are found, any artificial culture of ethics is a needless work.

Now I believe that nothing has contributed more largely to the establishment of this system than the Abernethian Society. And this we owe to Abernethy. The Society was founded by Abernethy when, following Percivall Pott, he was one of the surgeons, and in 1832 it was named after him. It is often impossible to foresee the results of a particular action. No doubt the Society began in a very small way, and Abernethy probably had no thought for the future: but so long as the hospital remains,—and can you, Mr. President, conceive how it should possibly come to an end while the world and its suffering last?—so long will our Society continue, and the name of Abernethy flourish, and be honoured among us. True, he made no grand discovery like Pasteur or Koch, nor did he, like Lister, revolutionize the practice of surgery. His name will live because he early saw that one of the soundest and most profitable methods of studying medicine consists in debate and discussion, because he founded a Society to give his conception its embodiment and effect, and because by this action he initiated one of the most important departments of our School.

For many years the Abernethian Society confined its work to the reading and discussion of papers. Its meetings were held in the Abernethian room over the Library of those days. But when the new School buildings were erected in 1877, the present Abernethian room was provided for the use of the Society. As time has gone on the Society has gradually widened out, and enlarged its functions in a manner in the highest degree valuable and advantageous to us all. It is no longer a mere debating society. It is, in fact, the Senate of our Republic, and in that capacity it shapes, regulates, and legislates upon all the affairs of the body-politic; and creates, formulates, and establishes public opinion. Its code is for the most part unwritten, but this makes it all the more efficient. An unwritten law is more subtle and more penetrating, and at the same time more elastic, than a written ordinance. It therefore more readily adapts itself to particular cases. It is the reflection of general public opinion, and thus its strength lies in its comprehensive equity, which springs out of, and embodies the conception, on the part of the majority, of the fitness of things.

If you reflect for a moment, you will see that such a form of government is essential in the circumstances under which we live. We form a large body, each individual of which is at first a complete stranger to everyone, or nearly every one he meets. We come from all parts of the world, and from widely different surroundings. A small proportion have, through their families, already some connection with the profession, but the great majority come, some from the ranks of commerce, some from the army, or the church, and many from Greater Britain,—from our splendid colonies,

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the rest. Moreover, every six or seven years the members of the community are almost completely changed, and—to slightly paraphrase the lines of the poet—"Another race the former's place supplies; they pass successive, and successive rise." And you will not challenge my statement, that they *pass* more quickly and in larger numbers here than in any other school in London, and that they *rise* into practice more quickly than in any other instance whatsoever.

It always seems to me that it would be difficult to name an institution which is so complete a little world in itself as that which is formed by St. Bartholomew's Hospital as it is at present constituted. We are a parish all to ourselves—St. Bartholomew the Less, a title which some enthusiastic spirit might think should be St. Bartholomew the Great; but let that pass,—what's in a name?—and we have our own parish church founded some centuries ago. We study so many subjects under so many heads, that it takes upwards of sixty people to teach them. We have nine athletic clubs, a musical, and a dramatic society, and a Lodge of Freemasons; and we publish our own Journal.

Well, gentlemen, it is under the guiding influence of the Abernethian Society (of which let me not forget to say the staff as well as the students are proud to be members) that this elaborate system works with perfect regularity and smoothness, and with an *esprit de corps* which we are amused to observe some of our rivals think we carry a little too far. But we do not carry it one inch too far. We only claim that we are the oldest, the richest, and best hospital there is; and what can our old friends Guy's and St. Thomas's see to complain of in that? While in our relations to each other, is there any member of the staff who would say an arbitrary or unsympathetic word to a student, or any student who would say an unfriendly word to a member of the staff? Now, while all this is the case, we may feel that our Institution stands foursquare to all the winds that blow.

But now let us glance at what I may term the social life of the School. The establishment of the various means of recreation—the musical and dramatic societies, and the different athletic clubs—is the true complement of our intellectual work, and has been productive of advantages which those who have not carefully considered the matter do not perhaps fully appreciate. Nothing to my mind could have been better calculated to render our system sound and durable, or to promote the well-being and happiness of individual members.

I can remember the time when many a student's life was wretched, and led to deplorable results. After a healthy country life among his relations, or at school, or at one of the Universities, the student of forty years ago found himself, on coming to London, in a miserable position. When his day's work at the hospital was over he went, so to say, into outer darkness—his lodgings



were dirty, his food was badly cooked, and there was a complete absence of anything in the way of pleasant surroundings and healthy recreation. What followed depended upon the temperament of the individual. Many bore the weariness of their sordid life, and worked on in dreary discomfort; others, however, found relief by casting in their lot with some kindred spirit—and thus were formed, as is often the case among companions in hardship, friendships which neither time nor separation ever could efface. But in other instances men threw themselves into all the amusements of the town. Once turned in this direction, they met with ever ready and sympathetic assistance. In the forties and fifties, and even somewhat later, there were at the hospital men of a very peculiar order, happily now completely extinct. They were students of eight or ten years' standing, who had never passed, or even presented themselves, at a single examination; but they were past masters of music halls and billiard rooms. They walked the Hospital—that is the Hospital square—on one or perhaps two days a week, when they came to pass their time and to look for recruits.

I remember the following incident. One of this fraternity asked a member of the staff to sign his schedule of attendance on the lectures on medicine, and said he found them so interesting and instructive that during the whole session he had hardly missed one. Unfortunately, however, the personage he was addressing was not the lecturer on medicine, Sir George Burrows, but someone entirely different!

Some men obtained from their relations preposterous fees for bogey examinations, or for a large assortment of surgical instruments. And the other day I was reminded by Dr. Chapman, of Richmond, of one who applied to his father for five pounds for the purchase of a Eustachian tube, for, he said, all the other men had one. Finding supplies fall off they became parasites of the lowest order. As senior men, they were at a great advantage in approaching a first year's student; their manners were cordial and reassuring; few men in their first year could resist the flattering privilege of intimacy with such mature men of the world. The question, "Will you walk into my parlour?" was answered with fatal readiness. The parasite enriched his very bare exchequer—at billiards or cards—and the victim of 1850 became, in his turn, the worthless parasite of 1855.

But the times are changed, and now a man who, after an honest—that is a hard—day's work turns to the recreation which is most to his taste, and which our system amply provides, will find, when years have rolled past and the time for a retrospect has come, that his hospital days were after all the happiest period of his life.

Now I believe those among you who are familiar with Plato will agree that our community presents a very striking similarity to his ideal republic. He says that man isolated

from his fellow-men is not self-sufficient, hence the origin of society and the division of labour, which becomes more minute as the members of the community increase. By this arrangement the necessities of life will first be secured; next, when luxuries are to be provided, there must be cooks, confectioners, barbers, actors, poets, physicians, &c. Now our Republic includes all these. Who after residence in the College, under the old system, will ever forget the College cook? For myself, though thirty years have elapsed, my recollection is still quite unimpaired. Or who could think without awe of the prospect of a personal encounter with the Hospital barber? Our Dramatic Society answers to Plato's actors. As to poetry,—I must pass by the limitations under which Plato would admit poets into his republic,—we have often had admirable minor poets among us; and are not almost all poets at present, from the Laureate downwards, minor poets? But let us recall the fact that our poets have not always been of the minor kind. One of the most gifted of living poets, Robert Bridges, was a student and afterwards house physician here: and it can scarcely be doubted that a medical student of the name of Oliver Goldsmith must have frequented the hospital,—although Dr. Shore will probably tell us that he never paid his fees. He lived in Green Arbour Court, which stood behind what is now the site of the Holborn Viaduct Station. He was the friend of Hogarth, and Hogarth lived in the Old Bailey, and, as you know, painted—though under what circumstances I cannot say—the cartoons on the staircase of the Great Hall of the Hospital. At a later period Goldsmith lodged at Islington, and there is a picture in Forster's *Life of Goldsmith* representing Hogarth engaged in painting the portrait of Goldsmith's landlady, Mrs. Fleming, to keep her in good humour till her tenant could pay his rent.

Under the head of guardians—as members of his republic—Plato has obviously foreshadowed the officers of your society and their followers. What more accurate description could be given, Mr. President, of your committee? "They must," he says, "be strong, swift, and brave, high-spirited but gentle, and with a taste for philosophy." This reference to the need of philosophy is positively startling, for it seems to suggest that Plato must, at some stage of his career, have been imperfectly successful at one of the conjoint examinations.

As to your President, gentlemen, it is clear that Plato had him especially in his mind when he was speaking of magistrates, in the following terms,—which I know will be accepted and heartily endorsed by everyone who has the pleasure of Dr. Stephens' acquaintance. "They must indeed be the oldest, the most prudent, the ablest, and above all the most patriotic and unselfish members of the body."

The object of music, Plato tells us, is to foster and develop in the minds of all a sense of beauty, harmony and proportion, which will influence their whole character, and

all their intercourse with one another. And who, let me ask, ever listened to one of our concerts in the Great Hall, without being affected in precisely the manner which Plato describes?

As to gymnastics, we learn that the diet of the guardians—among whom, from the context, Plato would evidently include the cricket and football teams—was the most simple and moderate, and therefore healthy. Under this head we are immediately reassured when we remember what a large proportion of you, gentlemen, habitually dine in College. The true mission of gymnastics, we find, is to develop the spirited element of our nature, just as music develops the philosophical; and the great object of all education, of which gymnastics are, in Plato's opinion, such an important part,—from which proposition, gentlemen, I think you will offer no dissent,—is to temper and blend these two elements together in just and harmonious proportion.

The women (*i.e.* the Nursing Staff), according to Plato, are to be trained and educated exactly like the men, for the woman is just as capable of music and gymnastics as the man, and like him displays marked ability for a variety of pursuits, the only difference being that of degree, not of kind, caused by the fact that the woman is weaker than the man. I am sure we shall all be convinced that Plato must have been endowed with profound insight; and that he must ever rank amongst the great prophets of our race.

Well, gentlemen, I think we have now arrived at a point at which you will expect me to announce a very interesting discovery. The "Republic" was written about 360 B.C., and Plato reminds Adeimantus that his object throughout had been to sketch a perfect Commonwealth, in the expectation of discovering thereby the nature of justice. The probability of realising such a Commonwealth, in actual practice, Plato remarks, is altogether a secondary consideration, which does not in the least affect the soundness of the method, or the truth of the results. Now you will search in vain through the pages of history for any case in which this ideal state has become a reality, and a survey of the world at the end of the nineteenth century will convince you, whether you glance at the Old World or the New, that no illustration can be found. Certainly it is not to be discovered at the present day either in Turkey or the Transvaal.

But among all the depressing contrasts that we see around us between the ideal and the real, between what is and what ought to be, do we not meet with one most happy exception, and is not this found in the School of St. Bartholomew, as it has been by degrees developed,—largely under the inspiration of the Abernethian Society? I am sure you will all agree with me that such is in fact the case. Should there be any cynics among us,—but Plato I think makes no mention of such misguided beings,—I hereby challenge them to show us in what material respect our Republic differs from

or falls short of the ideal which Plato sketched, to ascertain, as I have said, the true nature of justice.

Now under such circumstances need a word be said to induce those who are here for the first time to-night, at once to seek the advantages of admission into the ranks of your Society?—and so become members of a republic which for the first time in the history of civilisation illustrates a perfect form of government, under which the common good is secured by the submission of all to just laws, and in which the banner under which we march is inscribed with those two words, "Loyalty and Liberty."

I have only a few words to add as to the considerations which should regulate your work. The mind, like the body, is powerfully influenced by its environment, for its environment determines the degree and relative proportion in which its various parts are exercised. Now, a large portion of the training of a student of medicine consists merely in the exercise of the memory in the effort to accumulate facts. These facts are so numerous, and have reference to so many subjects that they form a "rudis indigestaque moles," beneath which the memory is in danger of being crushed and asphyxiated, while, as to the other departments of the mind, they are apt to be left so completely in abeyance that they undergo atrophy and entirely disappear. To prevent this one-sided use of the mind is a main function of the Abernethian Society; and the true method by which this end may be reached has been indicated by your predecessors. By such a student of anatomy as he whom we have just lost, Sir George Murray Humphry, and such a pathologist and surgeon as Sir James Paget. Some anatomists of first-rate reputation content themselves with the accurate enunciation and exposition of mere facts. Such anatomists are perfect surveyors and topographers, but they are nothing more. But the spirit in which Humphry worked and taught, and which pervades his book on the skeleton, is different from this mere mechanical work. Humphry's object was not only to describe the various structures and organs of the body accurately, but to go a step further, or rather, I should say, to rise to a higher level, and to grasp the meaning of what he saw—to get beyond "It is" to the "Why is it?" It is only thus that these dry bones can live.

One of the charms of the writings of Sir James Paget is that after he has described the facts with which he is dealing, he passes on to indicate how these facts bear upon others which may seem, to one who has no insight, to be entirely independent of them; or to point to some hidden analogy, or to some general principle, the enunciation of which introduces light and order where before darkness brooded upon the face of the deep. Minds which can thus pass beyond the boundary-line between the seen and the unseen, and wrest some spoil from the region of the unknown, are they not, in however infinitesimal a degree, agents for the execution of that stupendous fiat, "Let there

be light"? To few is it given to tread these heights, but all should earnestly endeavour to keep a high ideal in view; and by reflection and discussion to cultivate their powers of insight, so that they may not only accumulate but also understand.

I confess I never recall the aphorism of Carlyle, "In everything there is inexhaustible meaning, the eye sees what the eye brings the means of seeing," without a sense of oppression and regret. For who can doubt that every day and from year to year all of us pass and re-pass things which if our eyes could see, and our hands grasp, would carry us forward at a bound. Gentlemen, I am convinced that a great opportunity for progress in your search after truth, lies in the work that is open to you at the Abernethian Society.

Let me conclude in words lately written by Max Müller: "What is wanted is the power of sifting evidence, and a simple love of truth. As Rosmini, one of the most eminent Roman Catholic divines, has well said:—We must be firmly persuaded in seeking for truth that in itself and in its consequences it must be good. Whatever value we may attach to our own most cherished convictions, there is something more precious than them all, and it is a perfect trust in truth if once we have seen it."

### William Morrant Baker, F.R.C.S.,

*Late Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*



WILLIAM MORRANT BAKER died on October 3rd, at Nutbourne Manor, Pulborough, in his fifty-seventh year.

He was the son of Mr. Russell Baker, a solicitor at Andover, and was born on October 20th, 1839. After receiving his education at the Andover Grammar School under the Rev. J. Harrison, he was subsequently apprenticed to Mr. Payne, a practitioner in the same town.

In 1858 he entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he soon attracted the attention of his teachers by his application to study, and by the conscientious and accurate work which he bestowed on all that he undertook. In 1861 he was elected a scholar, and shortly after appointed midwifery assistant to Dr. Charles West,—the last, as it turned out, that Dr. West ever selected, for he resigned during Mr. Morrant Baker's tenure of office, and during the interregnum before Dr. Greenhalgh was appointed Mr. Baker discharged the duties of the vacant office with so much zeal and energy, that he was advised by some of his friends to turn his attention to that branch of medical science. But he was bent on the practice of surgery, and to it he turned his attention, resisting the seductions of a midwifery practice.

Soon after his duties as midwifery assistant came to an end he was elected a demonstrator of anatomy, in which

post his careful and conscientious work soon earned for him an excellent reputation as a teacher. In 1867, when Mr. Willett resigned the post of Warden of the College Mr. Morrant Baker was elected to fill his place, and for seven years he resided at the hospital, where his influence on the students was always for the best; for he maintained order by a quiet and firm determination, as the following instance will show.

Shortly after he was elected warden he was much annoyed by runaway rings at his two doors, one of which, as is well known, opens into the street, and the other into the hospital precincts. He was determined to put a stop to it. Hearing on one occasion a ring at the street door, he only arrived in time to see the culprit vanishing in the distance, but the view he obtained of him was more than sufficient, and waiting quietly in his hall, he heard some one stealthily approaching his door from the hospital side. No sooner was the bell rung than he opened the door, confronted and seized the culprit. "What do you mean by annoying me in this manner?" he quietly asked, and was much startled by the ready reply, "Please, sir, I came to apologise for ringing your street bell just now." The offender was probably equally startled by the reply, "Then behave as a gentleman in future, and never do it again." It is needless to add that his reply disarmed all opposition, and he was subjected to no further annoyances.

In 1869, when Sir William, then Mr. Savory, resigned the Lecturership on Physiology for that of Surgery, Mr. Baker succeeded him, and for nearly seventeen years his name was associated with that subject, and it became a household word to students of that period, both at St. Bartholomew's and elsewhere, from his association with Kirkes' Physiology, in several editions of which his name figures on the title-page.

In 1870 he was elected casualty surgeon, in 1871 assistant surgeon, and in 1882 full surgeon to the hospital, a post which he continued to hold until, in 1892, he felt himself constrained to resign owing to ill-health. A month later he was appointed a governor of the hospital, and remained one until his death. The last four years of his life were spent partly in London, and partly at Nutbourne Manor, near Pulborough, in Sussex, where he enjoyed as far as he was able the pleasures of rural scenery.

He was an early contributor to the Hospital Reports, in the very first volume of which will be found an excellent paper "*On Tumours containing Fluid Blood*," in which he clearly pointed out the liability of such collections to form the starting-point of malignant disease.

In his paper "*On the Relation of Life to other Forces*" he was in advance of his time, and one cannot read it now without feeling that when it was written this paper did not obtain a proper recognition.

Another excellent paper occurs in the thirteenth volume of the Reports on "*The Formation of Synovial Cysts in the*



*Leg in connection with Disease of the Knee-joint."* The views he there expressed were at once accepted, and these cysts are known amongst students of to-day as "Baker's cysts," though probably few who use the term know where to look for the paper in which they were first described.

When in charge of the Skin Department his demonstrations were eagerly sought after, for his knowledge of skins was very complete and exact, and his treatment at once judicious and simple. His kindness and courteous bearing were no mere surface gloss put on to please for the moment; they were the outcome of a genuine honesty of nature, which was constantly prompting him to love his neighbour as himself. Whoever sought his advice, whether it was a patient, a first-year student, or a busy practitioner, all alike were sure to receive the fullest consideration, and feel that they were in the presence of a gentleman in the best sense of that word. He will long dwell in the memory of those who worked with him or were instructed by him.

### Some Personal Reminiscences of Sir George Humphry.

**M**OST of ourselves remember Sir George Humphry in his later days, before he became Sir George and when he was most familiarly known as Professor Humphry. Although almost seventy, he carried his spare but well-proportioned frame erect, and walked with quick, active steps. His features were regular and aquiline, and his steady and piercing eyes shaded with finely pencilled and arched eyebrows; they were rather delicate but nevertheless strong, and such as betokened an artistic, nervous temperament. His hair was straight and, together with his moustache and beard almost jet-black, even to the last, a fact which, as he said with quiet humour, excited much speculation in the minds of the young ladies of Cambridge.

His mind was singularly quick and alert, and he was indeed a rash man who durst enter into an argument with him. Indeed, the writer has, amongst all the members of the medical profession whom he has known, never met with one who possessed such a keen and subtle intellect. Of his earlier days he often spoke. It was interesting to see how his mind went back again and again to those early days when he began his medical career. He often told those he knew best how he set off, when quite a boy, to go to his master at Norwich, saying, "Ah! how well I remember that little hair trunk which held all my belongings." It was truly a humble beginning for such a brilliant career. What would one not have given to see this slender, rather delicate, high strung, and sensitive youth—for such he surely must have been—entering with anxious expectancy his new world. The memory of stray conversations is apt to err, but used he not to say that he left his home at a time when his father had suffered a severe

loss owing to a speculation in iron works which did not do well? At Norwich he found "a very remarkable man," and one of whom he was never tired of speaking in terms of admiration and warm regard. There can be no question but that his first master, Mr. Crosse of Norwich, exercised a powerful influence for good upon the mind of his pupil. Sir George said that next door to his surgery he had a large room fitted up as a library and museum. At night, after the day's work was over, he was wont to sit there and look over the specimens he had obtained, and occupy his leisure in mounting new ones. This museum, too, used to make a profound impression on the minds of the humbler patients, and filled them with prodigious awe. The pupils had the run of the library and museum, and it is easy to imagine what an influence such opportunities, and such an example, must have had upon the receptive mind and keen intellect of at least one of his pupils. Of this Sir George Humphry was fully conscious all his life, and used to attribute his love of museums and museum specimens to those early days. There is hardly any curator of a London museum who has not seen the eagerness with which he came to see a rare specimen, and the pleasure with which he received one for addition to the Cambridge museum, for which he did so much. Nor was he parsimonious with his own windfalls; if a specimen could be divided without injury, some one was sure to have half, either as a gift or in exchange. His mind was too clear and enlightened to allow waste of anything, much less of that which he thought a treasure, and useful to others. It was most interesting to see him examine a new specimen. It was turned over and over again, and each observation made with minute care and accompanied with the shrewdest comments. Ofttimes when at a loss for an explanation he would turn to one of the most junior of his auditors and ask for an opinion. A sensible answer was a royal road to favour.

From Norwich Humphry came to St. Bartholomew's. He often spoke of the lectures of Dr. Latham. They were most impressive and most clear. The following example of Latham's style was often quoted. "The other day, gentlemen, I was called to a case of pneumonia; after bleeding he recovered. Was not that a wonderful cure? The other day I was called to another case of pneumonia, and he was bled and almost died. Was not that a doubtful thing? The other day I was called to a case of pneumonia and he was bled, and he died. Was not that a dreadful failure?" Those who have heard Sir George Humphry's own lecture on hæmorrhage will see what influence Latham had upon his mind. "The other day, gentlemen, I amputated a poor fellow's leg. He did well for a while until one night my little night bell went tinkle! tinkle! tinkle! and I learnt that he was bleeding. This was stopped. The next night, when I had fallen asleep, I was awakened by hearing that little night bell go tinkle! tinkle! tinkle! I said to

myself, 'Alas! there's that poor fellow bleeding again.' How impressive this must have been, followed as it was by a vivid account of the scene, and the horrors of secondary hæmorrhage. Happily that lecturer lived to see the day when secondary hæmorrhage and all its horrors had become almost a thing of the past.

Others will tell of his departure to Cambridge. One was needed who could organise surgery there, and although Humphry was not yet twenty-five, Sir James Paget supported him for the post and, I believe, urged him to embark upon his career there—a career which he never regretted; indeed, it seems not improbable that he was hardly strong enough physically for the toil and stress of a metropolitan career. When he became surgeon to Addenbrooke's he was not twenty-five, and only a Member of the College of Surgeons. This may be inferred because he used laughingly to say that he was often told he was not a Fellow of the College at all. When the Fellowship was started the surgeons to country hospitals were asked to apply for election without examination, in order, it may be supposed, to found the new constituency by whom and from whom the Council was afterwards to be elected. Of course Humphry applied, and was elected, although at the time it was not noticed that his age was a little short of the now legal twenty-five years. But the writer is under the impression that the first Fellows were elected irrespective of age. At Cambridge he entered upon that career of anatomical and surgical industry which has made his name one of the best known, most often quoted, and probably most lasting, of almost any anatomist or surgeon of his time. He it was who designed and built Addenbrooke's Hospital, as we at present know it. Of this design he was always very proud. Those who knew him well could always delight him when he took them to Addenbrooke's by expressing admiration of the design. "Ah! now who do you think designed that hospital?" "Evidently, a very able man?" "Now, you knew it was myself." But, nevertheless, very pleased to acknowledge the fact. It was quite the custom for visitors to go round the wards with the professor after chapel at King's. It was always a most interesting and instructive function. A stool was brought for him to sit upon, and he used to perch by the side of the bed, stroking his beard. The unwary were sure to be caught over some odd case, for no questions were allowed, and no touching with the fingers, so a diagnosis became rather risky. To the students he used to say, "Eyes first and much, hands next and least, tongue not at all." It was remarkable what his own piercing eyes could see, and how acute his observations were.

With regard to the stool, that was required because he said his back was weak, and thus standing was fatiguing and irksome. He said he carried an umbrella oftentimes, not to protect against rain, but to lean upon at odd times. Latterly, too, he always travelled first-class betwixt London and Cambridge, because he was usually able to lie down.

In this way the journey, instead of being a fatigue, became a welcome rest for his back. Indeed, his body was but a frail tenement for such a soul. Owing to rheumatism, his shoulders were a trouble, and he oftentimes asked to be helped on with his coat, and jokingly said that he had lost the long head of the biceps, first on one side and then upon the other. And yet with all these detractions he hastened hither and thither, and worked in a way which would put to shame many an one who was strong and robust.

His manner of eating always used to remind one of accounts of a Japanese feast. When about to pay a visit in town to a medical friend, the question arose as to how he should be entertained at breakfast. In consequence of the advice which was given, a number of little plates were provided, one with a scrap of bacon, one with a little watercress, others with little portions of stewed fruit, and so on. He was quite delighted, and inquired eagerly how his host knew that he liked such things. Soon after he met the informant, and at once began to upbraid him for putting his host to such trouble. However, the attack was skilfully parried by the remark that next time the provision of kidneys and liver and bacon would be advised. He was horrified at the thought, and said, "How do you know that I hate all smooth-cutting viscera?" In fact, he often alleged this as a reason why he did not like to go out to breakfasts in Cambridge.

Sir George Humphry was a most hospitable, thoughtful, and kindly host. It was one of his pleasures to ask the younger men to spend Saturday and Sunday with him. On these occasions he exchanged opinions in the most candid way, and was eager to learn what was new, and to enter into the ideas of his guests. On Saturday evening he took his guests to dine in King's, and on Sunday he usually entertained students who had been introduced to him, or who had the slightest claim upon his kindness. These young gentlemen had usually to go through quite an ordeal, for in the kindest way imaginable they were asked the most searching questions about their work and goings on. There must be a great many who enjoyed this privilege, and who still have a keen recollection—nay, a most affectionate remembrance—of their sagacious and kindly host, and of that true gentlewoman his wife. A thing which always struck visitors was a number of very happy and healthy looking young girls who were being trained by Lady Humphry for domestic service. Their efforts, of course, led at times to strange results, but there can be few who could fail to be touched by such an instance of devoted kindness and unselfishness as that which befriended these humble girls. Sir George always called them "those little maids," sometimes adding with a smile, "You know, they are dreadfully afraid of me." This was surely an error on his part, for no one could fail to observe how patient and gentle his demeanour was towards them, least of all they themselves.



King's College and its chapel were one of his keenest delights. Seen by moonlight they present one of the most beautiful scenes; and still can one remember a lovely moonlight night, returning from Combination, when the solemn tones of St. Mary's bell fell upon the ear, the feeling, almost the rapture, with which he exclaimed, "Ah! listen to that beautiful sound!" Surely he had music in his soul. The service in King's was, he said, one of the most delightful and impressive things he knew. What could have been better than, when the inevitable hour came, that his requiem should have been sung in the place he loved so well.

C. B. L.

### Some Superstitions of the West Country.

**A**LTHOUGH the opening up of the country, as a result of increased railway facilities, has to a large extent swept away the spirit of romance from Cornwall, there still lingers in the remoter districts some trace of the weird beliefs which at one time constituted almost a religion for the natives of these parts. And it is curious to note that many of these beliefs are associated with the cure, real or affected, of diseased conditions. According to *Popular Romance of the West Country*, by Robert Hunt, F.R.S., perhaps the commonest are those concerning the cure of warts. One is to touch each wart with a new pin, dropping the pins into a bottle, which is then to be buried. As the pins rust the warts melt away. The fact that a bottle of pins was found in a newly made grave by the vicar of a Cornish church goes to prove that this superstition is still extant.

Another method is to tie in a piece of string as many knots as there are warts on the hands, each wart being touched with a knot, and the string then buried. The disappearance of the warts is synchronous with the decay of the string.

Yet another way is to touch each with a pebble; put the pebbles into a bag, and drop the bag on the way to church. This method is not calculated to foster a true spirit of charity towards one's neighbour, since the finder of the bag is in due course the recipient of the warts.

These charms are almost invariably successful, since multiple warts generally disappear spontaneously after a time.

The cure of paralysis demands a more elaborate ritual. The sufferer sits in the church porch, and presents her withered arm and open palm to the congregation as they leave after morning service. Thirty pence are thus collected in silence, until the priest comes out, when the paralysed one requests that he will change the copper coins for a silver one. This being done, the paralytic hobbles into the church, and three times round the com-

munion table, which is moved somewhat if necessary. The coin must then be made into a ring, which the paralytic wears in the firm belief that within three weeks she will be restored to health.

For rheumatism the cure is simple. One merely has to crawl under a bramble which is rooted at each end.

That for colic—to stand on one's head for a quarter of an hour—is obviously open to adverse criticism.

The use of a dock leaf for the cure of a nettle-sting is wide-spread. The cool leaf is placed on the inflamed spot, and the following rhyme said three times:

Out nettle,  
In dock:  
Dock shall have  
A new smock.

Personal experience has proved that a dock leaf, without the charm, is a great palliative.

Strumous children are treated as follows:—Split a young ash tree vertically, and pass the child through the cleft nine times towards the sun. Then bind up the tree. If the bark unite and the tree live, then the child will live also.

A specific for whooping-cough is made thus:—Take nine stones from a stream, also a quart of water. Make the stones red-hot and drop them into the water. A wine-glassful of this, taken every morning for nine mornings consecutively, is so highly esteemed that, should it fail, it is believed that nothing else can possibly succeed.

For the bite of a serpent, its dead body bruised on the wound is infallible, according to the believer. So current is this opinion, that allusion has been made to it in "Polwhele's Sketches:"

"The beauteous adder hath a sting,  
Yet bears a balsam too."

The enlightened mind of the nineteenth century, with its unbelief in and cynicism towards those creeds which are not easily proved, will doubtless be inclined to ridicule such superstitious practices as are mentioned above. But, before a hasty judgment be passed, it is well to consider that there *may* have been some apparent basis for the belief, however obscure such basis may now, from lapse of time, appear.

### Notes.

WE take this opportunity of expressing our very deep sympathy with Mr. Howard Marsh in his recent bereavement. In doing so we know that we are expressing the sentiment of the whole school.

\* \* \*

WE draw the attention of old Bart.'s men to the request of the Abernethian Society for copies of addresses delivered before the Society in years gone by. It is proposed to bind these pamphlets into volumes, and thus preserve them in a more permanent form.

AN EXAMINATION for Commissions as Surgeon in the Royal Navy begins on November 2nd next.

\* \* \*

THE NEXT EXAMINATION for the final F.R.C.S. begins on November 23rd, and for the first F.R.C.S. on November 12th.

\* \* \*

THE Medical and Surgical Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital recently presented Mr. Walsham, who has completed twenty years' service as surgeon to the hospital, with a handsome silver bowl mounted on a stand, as a token of the esteem in which he is held. The intention of his colleagues was quite unknown to Mr. Walsham, and the presentation on his return from a holiday came as a complete surprise to him.

### Amalgamated Clubs.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Amalgamated Clubs was held in the Anatomical Theatre on Monday, October 12th. Mr. A. N. Weir took the chair. The business was to elect the Secretaries for the next twelve months. Mr. E. W. Woodbridge having formally resigned the post of Senior Secretary, Mr. R. P. Brown was elected as Senior Secretary, and Mr. C. G. Watson as Junior. The meeting was then adjourned, a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman.

A MEETING of the Finance Committee of the Amalgamated Clubs was held on Monday, October 12th.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, balance-sheets for the past year and estimates for the coming season were handed in from the various Clubs.

It was resolved to ask Dr. Fletcher, Mr. P. Furnivall, and Mr. P. W. James to act as Auditors of the accounts of the past season.

A LETTER from the newly constituted Hockey Club was read, asking for the admission of that Club to the Amalgamation.

The following resolution was passed:—"That the Hockey Club be admitted as one of the Amalgamated Clubs, provided that a satisfactory estimate be brought to this Committee, and subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the Clubs."

The business being finished, the meeting adjourned.

### CRICKET, 1896.

#### Second Eleven.

The 2nd XI has had a most successful season; 24 matches were arranged, of which 18 were played—6 drawn, 11 won, and only 1 lost. No less than 38 men have represented the 2nd XI; but at times the greatest difficulty was found in getting together an eleven, mainly due to the fact that throughout the season the 1st XI were largely represented by the 2nd, owing to many of their team being, or supposed to be, in the throes of work.

The team scored very consistently throughout, the highest individual score being made by Mr. Nimmo, who compiled 130 *v.* St. Anne's Heath. It is a noticeable fact that the only match lost was mainly due to the demon bowling of Mr. Bond, who figured in the ranks of the Winchmore Hill C.C. against us. The bowling was very variable. We were unhappily deprived of the services of Skey early in the season. Unfortunately the analyses of all the matches have not been kept, but though 136 opponents' wickets have been taken, 19 is the greatest number obtained by anyone.

The wickets have been taken by the following

H. R. Skey .....	19	E. F. Rose .....	9	J. W. Nunn .....	4
J. M. Collyns .....	16	F. J. R. Pank .....	7	H. J. Pickering .....	4
H. E. Boyle .....	16	H. Whitwell .....	7	A. H. Hayes .....	3
J. C. Sale .....	13	F. H. Nimmo .....	6	D. J. Drake .....	1
G. C. Marrack .....	12	W. H. Randolph .....	5		
C. G. Watson .....	10				

#### AVERAGES.

	No. of innings.	Not out	Highest score	Total runs	Ave- rage.
H. J. Pickering .....	7	0	67	198	28.2
G. C. Marrack .....	8	1	47	185	26.4
C. A. Ridout .....	8	1	46	162	23.1
A. H. Bostock .....	13	2	44*	126	19.6
R. H. Sankey .....	7	2	57*	87	17.6
H. E. Boyle .....	8	1	46	111	15.8
C. G. Watson .....	11	0	26	168	15.2
F. J. Wood .....	10	2	40	90	11.2
T. M. Body .....	12	0	36	113	11.3
J. M. Collyns .....	10	2	44	95	9.5
E. Wethered .....	6	2	15*	36	9.0
A. H. Hayes .....	9	1	26	85	8.8

Those who have played less than 6 innings.

W. H. Pope .....	33*	25	34	12*	27	14
F. H. Nimmo .....	2	40	130	6		
W. H. Randolph .....	1	55	22	5		
A. Farrington .....	4	5	30	0		
A. R. Skey .....	3	0	24	74		
E. V. Lindsey .....	2*	8*	1	0		
C. Hawes .....	1	1	5	1		
J. C. Sale .....	5	6	0	0		
J. W. Nunn .....	47	8	86	—		
H. Whitwell .....	74	57	36	—		
H. Bond .....	33	3	32	—		
E. F. Rose .....	71	0	3	—		
H. E. Scoones .....	8	22	54	—		
A. H. Pollock .....	12*	27	14			
H. Goodman .....	33*	37	—			
D. J. Drake .....	12	0	—			
H. N. Marrett .....	24*	0	—			
H. S. Greaves .....	42	—	—			
E. H. B. Fox .....	10*	—	—			
P. Atal .....	16	—	—			
H. W. Pank .....	29	—	—			
E. W. Woodbridge .....	1	—	—			
C. Grimshaw .....	1	—	—			
J. F. Foster .....	5	—	—			
S. Mason .....	0	—	—			
F. E. Price .....	2	—	—			

\* signifies not out.

#### RESULTS OF MATCHES.

		Bart.'s	Opp.	Result.
Sat., May 9 ...	<i>v.</i> London Hospital, 2nd XI	203	115 for 4 wks.	drawn
Wed., May 13 ...	<i>v.</i> St. Thomas's Hosp., 2nd XI	162	100 for 4 wks.	drawn
Sat., May 16 ...	<i>v.</i> Barnet, 2nd XI .....	196	78	won
Wed., May 20 ...	<i>v.</i> Guy's Hospital, 2nd XI ...	130 for 8 wks.	144 for 4 wks.	drawn
Sat., May 23 ...	<i>v.</i> Berkhamsted School .....	208	54	won
Mon., May 25 ...	<i>v.</i> Whitgift Wanderers, 2nd XI	286	88	won
Sat., May 30 ...	<i>v.</i> University College School	202	79 for 3 wks.	drawn
Fri., June 12 ...	<i>v.</i> Merchant Taylors' School	113	47	won
Wed., June 17 ...	<i>v.</i> Winchmore Hill C.C. ....	150	203	lost
Sat., June 27 ...	<i>v.</i> Maidenhead C.C. ....	101	92	won
Wed., July 1 ...	<i>v.</i> Banstead Asylum C.C. ...	154	144	won
Sat., July 4 ...	<i>v.</i> Whitgift Wanderers, 2nd XI	69 for 4 wks.	141	drawn
Sat., July 11 ...	<i>v.</i> St. Paul's School, 2nd XI	116	70	won
Wed., July 15 ...	<i>v.</i> Blackheath School .....	166 for 6 wks.	186 for 6 wks.	drawn
Sat., July 18 ...	<i>v.</i> London Hospital, 2nd XI	*283 for 4 wks.	108	won
Wed., July 22 ...	<i>v.</i> St. Anne's Heath C.C. ...	214	116	won
Sat., July 29 ...	<i>v.</i> Southgate Adelaide C.C.	161	159	won

\* Innings declared closed.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The list of fixtures this season is, on the whole, a strong one, and we shall need a regular team and improved combination before we can meet such clubs as the Harlequins and O.M.T.'s with success.

The following matches have been arranged:

1896.

October	10,—1st XV .....	Civil Service.
"	2nd XV .....	Civil Service.
October	17,—1st XV .....	Ealing.
"	2nd XV .....	Old Charltonians.
October	21,—2nd XV .....	St. Mary's Hospital.
October	24,—1st XV .....	Wickham Park.
"	2nd XV .....	Wickham Park.
October	28,—1st XV .....	R.N.C.
October	31,—1st XV .....	Upper Clapton.
"	2nd XV .....	Upper Clapton.
November	4,—1st XV .....	East Sheen.
November	7,—1st XV .....	R.I.E.C.

1896.		
November	7,—2nd XV	Saracens.
November	11,—2nd XV	St. Thomas's Hospital.
November	14,—1st XV	R.M.C.
"	2nd XV	Guy's Hospital.
November	21,—1st XV	Marlborough Nomads.
"	2nd XV	London Welsh.
November	25,—2nd XV	Merchant Taylors' School.
November	28,—1st XV	Croydon.
"	2nd XV	U.C.S. Old Boys.
December	5,—1st XV	Kensington.
"	2nd XV	Marlborough Nomads.
December	12,—1st XV	O.M.T.'s.
"	2nd XV	London Welsh.
December	19,—1st XV	Old Leysians.
"	2nd XV	Croydon.
1897.		
January	9,—1st XV	Wickham Park.
"	2nd XV	Wickham Park.
January	16,—1st XV	Lennox.
"	2nd XV	University College School.
January	20,—2nd XV	St. Mary's Hospital.
January	23,—1st XV	Upper Clapton.
"	2nd XV	Saracens.
January	27,—2nd XV	St. Thomas's Hospital.
January	30,—1st XV	Harlequins.
"	2nd XV	Guy's Hospital.
February	3,—2nd XV	Merchant Taylors' School.
February	6,—2nd XV	Old Charltonians.
February	13,—1st XV	Marlborough Nomads.
"	2nd XV	Marlborough Nomads.
February	20,—1st XV	R.M.A.
"	2nd XV	Upper Clapton.
February	27,—1st XV	Northampton.
"	2nd XV	Mill Hill School.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

## FIXTURES.

1896.			1st Team.		
Sat.	Oct.	3,—R.M.A.	Woolwich.		
"	"	10,—Crouch End	Wood Green.		
"	"	17,—Barnes	Winchmore Hill.		
"	"	24,—Reigate Priory	Reigate.		
"	"	31,—Old Wilsonians	Winchmore Hill.		
Wed.	Nov.	4,—Hastings	Hastings.		
Sat.	"	7,—Old Brightonians	Winchmore Hill.		
"	"	14,—Eastbourne	Eastbourne.		
"	"	21,—Ealing	Ealing.		
Wed.	"	25,—Casuals	Winchmore Hill.		
Sat.	"	28,—Ipswich	Ipswich.		
Wed.	Dec.	2,—Enfield	Enfield.		
Sat.	"	5,—Newbury	Newbury.		
"	"	12,—Marlow	Marlow.		
1897.					
Sat.	Jan.	9,—Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne.		
Wed.	"	13,—Old Reptonians	Winchmore Hill.		
Sat.	"	16,—Old Wilsonians	Away.		
Wed.	"	20,—Old Westminsters	Leyton.		
Sat.	"	23,—Mid Kent	Maidstone.		
Wed.	"	27,—Eastbourne	Eastbourne.		
Sat.	"	30,—Old Brightonians	Elm Park.		
Wed.	Feb.	3,—Casuals	Tufnell Park.		
Sat.	"	6,—Reigate Priory	Reigate.		
Wed.	"	10,—Civil Service	Winchmore Hill.		
Sat.	"	13,—Newbury	Newbury.		
"	"	20,—Harrow Athletic	Harrow.		
"	"	27,—Barnes	Barnes.		
"	March	6,—Civil Service	Away.		
Wed.	"	10,—West Herts	Watford.		
Sat.	"	13,—Enfield	Enfield.		
"	"	27,—Pemberton	Winchmore Hill.		
1896.			Reserves.		
Tues.	Oct.	6,—Forest School	Walthamstow.		
Sat.	"	10,—Norseman F.C.	Winchmore Hill.		
"	"	17,—St. Anne's Heath	Virginia Water.		
Wed.	"	21,—Falstead School	Falstead.		
"	"	28,—St. Mary's Hospital II	Winchmore Hill.		

1896.			Reserves.		
Sat.	Oct.	31,—Aldenhams School	Aldenhams.		
Wed.	Nov.	4,—St. Thomas's Hospital II	Winchmore Hill.		
"	"	11,—Proprietary School	Ealing.		
Sat.	"	14,—Old Foresters II	Winchmore Hill.		
Wed.	"	18,—City of London School	Winchmore Hill.		
Sat.	"	21,—Ealing II	Winchmore Hill.		
Wed.	"	25,—Guy's Hospital II	Away.		
Sat.	"	28,—Barnes Incognito	Barnes.		
Wed.	Dec.	2,—Royal School of Science	Away.		
Sat.	"	5,—Tonbridge F.C.	Tonbridge.		
Wed.	"	9,—St. Anne's Heath	Virginia Water.		
"	"	16,—Berkhamsted School	Berkhamsted.		
Sat.	"	19,—Drayton F.C.	Ealing.		
1897.					
Sat.	Jan.	16,—Barnes Incognito	Winchmore Hill.		
Wed.	"	20,—St. Thomas's Hospital II	Winchmore Hill.		
Sat.	"	23,—Norseman F.C.	Edmonton.		
Wed.	"	27,—City of London School	Beckenham Hill.		
Sat.	"	30,—Templars F.C.	Winchmore Hill.		
Wed.	Feb.	3,—Proprietary School	Ealing.		
Sat.	"	6,—Ealing Reserves	Ealing.		
Wed.	"	10,—St. Mary's Hospital	Wimbledon.		
Sat.	"	13,—Drayton F.C.	Winchmore Hill.		
Tues.	"	16,—Forest School	Walthamstow.		
Sat.	"	20,—Old Foresters II	Walthamstow.		
Wed.	"	24,—Guy's Hospital II	Honor Oak.		
Wed.	March	3,—Aldenhams School	Aldenhams.		
Sat.	"	6,—Tonbridge F.C.	Tonbridge.		
Wed.	"	10,—Royal School of Science	Winchmore Hill.		

## ST. BART'S v. R.M.A.

This match was played at Woolwich on Saturday, October 10th; R.M.A. won the toss and elected to defend the pavilion end. The Hospital kicked off about 2.45; the play for some time was somewhat scrambling, neither side being at all well together. Each goal was in turn attacked, several shots being well cleared by the respective goal-keepers. At length the Hospital got the best of the game, and from a free kick for "hands" in front of goal, Pickering scored. Almost immediately afterwards R.M.A. equalised through their outside left, after a brilliant run down nearly the whole length of the ground. Half-time was called with the score 1—1. After half-time the Hospital had decidedly the best of the play, and with a good shot from Mason scored the second goal. Pickering soon added a third with a long shot. R.M.A. played up hard, but were unable to score, and the game ended in a win for the Hospital by 3—1.

Team.—E. P. Court (goal), R. P. Brown and L. E. Whitaker (backs), A. H. Bostock, H. J. Pickering, A. Sub. (half-backs), H. N. Marrett, E. Wethered, E. W. Woodbridge, S. Mason, and A. Hay (forwards).

## SHOOTING CLUB.



HIS, the first year of the amalgamation, and the second of the revival, of this Club, has not perhaps been as successful as the well-wishers of it might have desired. Still, when the difficulty of getting men to shoot and to practise is considered, the results are not so bad. The main object of the Club is to compete at Bisley for the Inter-Hospital Cup, which has been held by the St. Thomas's team for many years. This, the second time we have entered for it, we have again been placed third on the list. No doubt the result would have been more satisfactory if the shoot had not been on such a tempestuous day and so late in the afternoon that some of the men could barely distinguish the target. If circumstances had been more favorable our men would certainly have done better. Three days previously the same team, at the same distance, at Ilford, had made a score which overtopped that of the winning team. The six, next year, ought to be chosen at least a month before the competition takes place, and two reserves ought to be chosen at the same time. This team ought to practise at least twice a week under the same conditions as the Cup will be shot for, and strict adherence to the advice of the captain and regularity of attendance must be enforced. One of the conditions under which the Cup was given is that all competitors must be efficient volunteers. This naturally debar from shooting several good men who have either no opportunity or, less likely, no inclination to join a volunteer corps.

Seven matches were arranged this season; three of these did not



take place, on two occasions our opponents scratching to us, and on the third through our inability to raise a team.

We won matches against the R.I.E.C., Cooper's Hill, and St. Paul's School, and lost to Dulwich and to Guy's Hospital. This last defeat was wiped out at Bisley, where our score surpassed that of Guy's.

The shoot for the Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Waring last year, took place at Ilford on July 13th, under the same conditions as the Inter-Hospital Cup, namely, 15 shots at 500 yards. The holder of the Cup for this year is Mr. B. W. Holmes; Mr. H. E. Waller was second, one point behind the winner.

It is the earnest hope of the present writer that all men who do shoot, or wish to shoot next year, will communicate with the Secretary of the Club, as only by their initiative can that official become aware of their abilities or inclinations. The Club is now part of the Amalgamated, so no expenses are incurred beyond purely personal ones.

### Abernethian Society.

**T**HE opening address of the 102nd Session was delivered by Mr. Howard Marsh on Thursday, October 8th, in the Medical Theatre. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. J. W. W. Stephens. Mr. Marsh took for his subject "The Abernethian Society in relation to the Hospital and Medical School," and his address was just such as might be expected from one who has always been a warm supporter of all the varied activities of the Hospital. A *verbatim* report appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. A vote of thanks was carried with acclamation on the proposal of Mr. Meakin, seconded by Mr. Mitchell. The Nursing Staff were well represented, but as they were not present in the Library afterwards, of the "social" aspect of the meeting the less said the better.

The election of a President, *vice* Mr. W. R. Stowe, resigned, will take place on Thursday, October 22nd.

The Secretaries of the Abernethian Society would be much obliged if Bart.'s men, both past and present, who have spare copies of addresses delivered before the Society, would communicate with them. It is proposed to bind these pamphlets into volumes, and thus preserve them in a more permanent form; it is most desirable to have the collection as complete as possible.

### St. Bartholomew's Hospital Hockey Club.

A MEETING of those interested in hockey was convened in the Smoking Room on October 7th. Mr. Meakin occupied the chair.

It was unanimously decided to start a Hockey Club in connection with the Hospital.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the new Club:—

*President*.—Dr. H. M. Fletcher.

*Hon. Secretary*.—Mr. J. W. Nunn.

*Committee*.—(1) Mr. F. H. Maturin, (2) Mr. V. Bell, (3) Mr. F. H. Nimmo, (4) Mr. D. J. Drake.

It was decided that the number of the committee be *five*, and that the election of the captain and the fifth member of the committee be postponed till the Club be in working order.

The following resolution was also passed:—"That the Hon. Secretary be instructed to apply to the Finance Committee of the Amalgamated Clubs for admittance of the Hockey Club to membership." The meeting then adjourned.

Further particulars as to trial games and fixtures will be announced when the Club has become a member of the Amalgamation, and when the preliminary arrangements have been completed. There is no doubt that there is sufficient material in the Hospital to form a very good team, and it now only rests with those gentlemen who play and are interested in the game to make the Club a success by turning up at the games.

### St. Bartholomew's Hospital Smoking Concert Club.

SEASON MAY 1ST, 1896, TO MAY 1ST, 1897.

At a general meeting, held on October 7th, 1896, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club.

*President*.—HOWARD MARSH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

*Vice-President*.—P. FURNIVALL, Esq., F.R.C.S.

*Chairman*.—Mr. D. L. E. BOLTON.

*Vice-Chairmen*.—Mr. P. W. JAMES, Mr. H. G. MCKINNEY.

*Treasurer*.—Mr. A. GRANVILLE.

*Committee*:

Mr. W. E. N. DUNN,	Mr. R. P. BROWN,
" H. B. MEAKIN,	" H. W. B. SHEWELL,
" T. J. HORDER,	" W. H. CROSSLEY,
" J. K. BIRDSEYE,	" H. BOND,
" T. MARTIN,	" C. J. MEADE.

*Hon. Secs.* { T. H. GLAZE,  
H. D. EVERINGTON.

Gentlemen wishing to join the above club are requested to give their names in to the Hon. Secs. or Treasurer.

The annual subscription is 5s., which admits a member and *one* friend who is *not* a member of the Hospital.

Old Bart.'s men are cordially invited to join the above club.

The first concert of the season will be held early in November; further particulars will be announced later.

Any information required may be obtained by writing to either of the Hon. Secretaries.

### The Old Students' Dinner.

**T**HE Old Students' dinner was held as usual on October 1st, in the Great Hall of the Hospital. Over 120 old students and guests were present.

Dr. Champneys most efficiently occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir William Mac Cormac (President of the Royal College of Surgeons), Sir Trevor Lawrence (Treasurer of the Hospital), the Master of the Society of Apothecaries, Sir Alexander Rendel, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Dr. Church, Mr. Thomas Smith, the President of the Society of Actuaries, Dr. Gee, Mr. Willett, Mr. Butlin, and most of the other members of the Hospital Staff.

The secretary for the dinner (Mr. Bruce Clarke), is to be congratulated upon the success of the gathering, and particularly on the happy idea of having on the menu cards a reproduction, beautifully executed, of the Amalgamated Clubs' pavilion at Winchmore Hill, with the appropriate lines beneath:—

" 'Tis here  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up the drowsy grave, and newly move,  
With casted slough and fresh legevity."

HENRY V, Act 4, Scene 1.

The toasts of the "Queen" and "Royal Family" were proposed by the chairman in well-chosen words, and after these had been duly honoured, Sir William Mac Cormac proposed the toast of the evening—"The Hospital and School." He said it was impossible for him to speak properly of the noble work done by St. Bartholomew's for so

many years for the relief of the sick and suffering, not only in London, but indirectly all over the world. Its medical school was one of the most ancient in England—if not actually the oldest,—and had gone on increasing in usefulness and renown from year to year. The greatest of physicians—Harvey—was a student within its walls, and amongst the distinguished physicians and surgeons who have worked here in the past were:—Percivall Pott, the Drs. Pitcairn, John Abernethy, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir William Lawrence, Sir William Savory, and Sir James Paget. It was an interesting fact that the staffs of many of the other London hospitals were largely officered by students from this great school, and not very long ago the Professors of Anatomy in the three great seats of learning in the country—at Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh—had been former students of St Bartholomew's.

The toast was enthusiastically received; and Sir Trevor Lawrence, in responding, said that St. Bartholomew's was the only general hospital within the precincts of the City, and owed a great deal of its prosperity to the good offices of successive generations of the citizens of London. To illustrate the work of the Hospital, he mentioned that during the past ten years the number of in-patients treated had been 64,777, out-patients 172,500, and of casualty patients nearly 1,390,000. The medical staff, he said, numbered 66, and the teachers and attendants in the medical school, in addition to the staff, 46; the female staff 348; and altogether, the total number of persons employed in the Hospital and School is 625.

Mr. Thomas Smith, in his usual delightful manner, proposed "The Visitors," which toast was responded to by the Rev. E. F. Russell.

Dr. Church, who was particularly happy in his remarks, then proposed "the Chairman." Dr. Champneys replied, and proposed "the Secretary." After a few words from Mr. Bruce Clarke in reply, the company adjourned to the Library, where coffee was served.

### The Rahere Lodge, No. 2546.

**T**HE Rahere Lodge held the first meeting of the second year of its existence at Frascati's Restaurant on Tuesday, October 13th, 1896; Mr. Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S.Eng., the W.M., being in the chair. Messrs. W. E. Bennett, F.R.C.S.Eng., J. F. Nall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Yorketown, South Australia, and W. Netterville Barron were admitted Masons.

Bros. W. H. Cross, Edgar Willett, Balfour Neill, G. F. Collins, J. Valérie, T. Hampton, H. W. Lance, and H. W. Newton were passed to the Second Degree by Bro. R. J. Reece, assisted by Bro. J. H. Gilbertson.

Eighty members were present, of whom fifty remained for the banquet.

## The Cambridge Graduates' Club of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

**T**HE attention of Cambridge men who have joined the Hospital this year is drawn to the fact that for the last twenty years there has been in existence a Dining Club for purposes of social intercourse between all those graduates of the University who have entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as students of medicine.

A dinner is held at some time during the Winter Session, of which due notice will be sent.

Every graduate in arts or medicine of the University is, *ipso facto*, a member of the club, and there is no pecuniary liability beyond the price of the dinner, which is fixed at five shillings.

Since it is obviously to the mutual advantage both of seniors and juniors that they should have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted, it is earnestly hoped that every one will make a point of attending the dinner, notice of which will shortly be sent to each member by the Secretaries.

## Junior Staff Appointments.

The following appointments have been made, dating from the 1st of October last:

HOUSE PHYSICIAN TO—		
	SENIOR.	JUNIOR.
Dr. Church .....	A. Woodward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	G. Wedd, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.).
Dr. Gee .....	S. Gillies, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	G. A. Auden, B.A.(Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Sir D. Duckworth .....	R. H. Crowley, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	L. B. Burnett, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.).
Dr. Hensley .....	W. E. N. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	T. Hampton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dr. Brunton .....	C. E. Hedges, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.).	W. F. Cross, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
HOUSE SURGEON TO—		
Mr. Smith .....	G. V. Worthington, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).	E. J. G. Calverley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mr. Willett .....	E. W. Ormerod, B.A., M.B., B.C.(Cantab.).	J. W. Haines, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mr. Langton .....	T. P. Legg, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	M. G. Pearson, M.B., B.Sc.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mr. Marsh .....	F. W. Robertson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	H. B. Meakin, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mr. Butlin .....	T. H. Butler, M.B., B.Ch.(Oxon.).	J. P. Maxwell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

INTERN MIDWIFERY ASSISTANT.—W. G. Clark, B.A.(Cantab.),  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

EXTERN MIDWIFERY ASSISTANT.—L. C. P. Phillips, B.A., M.B.,  
B.C.(Cantab.).

OPHTHALMIC HOUSE SURGEON.—A. B. Ward, B.A., M.B., B.C.  
(Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

## Appointments.

LANCE, H. W., B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., appointed House Surgeon to the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E.

HAYCOCK, H. E., F.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S., has been re-appointed Medical Officer for the Codnor Park Sanitary District of the Bexford Union.

DAVISON, R. T., M.D. Aberd., M.R.C.S., has been re-appointed Medical Officer by the Battle Urban District Council.

BALBEN, FRANK, M.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab. F.R.C.S., appointed Ship's Surgeon to the P. & O. S.S. "Sunda."

JAMESON, R. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Assistant House Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

BACK, H. H., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Aylsham District Council.

DALAL, RATONJEE DINSHAW, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.M. & S.Bombay, appointed Resident Medical Officer of the Finsbury Dispensary.

CARTWRIGHT, J. P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Wigmore Rural District.

ROGERS-TILLSTONE, JOHN M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., appointed Medical Officer for the Second East Malling District of the Malling Union.

WELLINGTON, R. HENLOWE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., re-appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Sutton Bridge Urban Sanitary Authority; also re-appointed Medical Officer of Health, Wisbech Port Sanitary and Port Hospital.

PARKER, H. D., M.D.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton.

### Award of Entrance Scholarships.

THE Examination for the Entrance Scholarships, held on September 23rd and following days, has resulted in the following awards:

1. SENIOR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP IN BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

(£75.) Awarded to

C. J. Thomas.

2. SENIOR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP IN CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

(£75.) Awarded to

Æq. { H. F. Parker, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

{ E. H. Scholefield, B.A., New College, Oxford.

3. JUNIOR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP IN BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS. (£150.) Awarded to

R. C. Elmslie.

4. PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION IN BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS. (£50.) Awarded to

R. A. S. Sunderland.

5. JEAFFRESON EXHIBITION. (£20.) Awarded to

S. G. Mostyn.

We cordially welcome these "Freshmen," and congratulate them heartily on their success. They have won distinctions which it must be their endeavour to do full justice to, for the position of an Entrance Scholar to Bart.'s is one which has been held by many distinguished men in the past, and the present Scholars, we hope, will prove as worthy of the honour as their predecessors.

C. J. THOMAS has passed the Intermediate M.B.London, having studied so far at University College, Cardiff.

H. F. PARKER is a graduate in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge, having given much attention to Chemistry and Physics. He has passed the Second M.B. Cambridge.

G. H. SCHOLEFIELD is a graduate in the Natural Science Schools at Oxford, taking particular interest in Chemistry. He has passed the First M.B.Oxon.

R. C. ELSLIE is already known to some of the present students, having worked in the Preliminary Scientific Class last year. He was first in First Class Honours in Chemistry at the Preliminary Scientific Examination last July.

R. A. S. SUNDERLAND also has worked for a year in the Preliminary Scientific Class.

S. G. MOSTYN is a graduate of Oxford, and has passed the Preliminary Scientific of the University of London, taking the first place in Honours in Physics.

We wish them every future success, and if they have not already done so, trust they will enrol themselves as members of the Amalgamated Clubs, and do all they can to support the best traditions of the Hospital and School.

### Examinations.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES—PRIMARY EXAMINATION. Part II., *Anatomy and Physiology*.—J. Valerie. *Anatomy*.—C. G. Meade, H. F. Stilwell. *Physiology*.—H. J. Pickering.

### Retroversion of the Gravid Uterus without Impaction.

BY ONE OF DR. GRIFFITH'S CLERKS.

THE patient, æt. 35, came to Dr. Griffith, out-patient department, on June 4th, 1896, with the following symptoms and history.

She had been married fourteen years, had been pregnant six times, had four children and two miscarriages. Menstruation ceased on April 6th, so that she was in the end of the second month of pregnancy.

Shortly after the birth of her last child in 1888 she had been treated for a slight prolapse of the uterus and vagina.

She now complained of—

- (1) Pain in the iliac and lumbar regions on the left side.
- (2) Difficulty in passing urine, the amount passed at each attempt being small, and consequently micturition more frequent.
- (3) Pain and difficulty in defæcation.

On examination *per abdomen* the bladder was found empty, and the uterus was not felt.

*Per vaginam* there was found a slight prolapse of the vaginal walls on straining.

The vulvar orifice was enlarged by rupture of the perinæum to the margin of the sphincter ani.

The cervix was found high up behind the pubes, the body of the retroverted uterus occupying the cavity of the pelvis.

The patient was placed in the genu-pectoral position, and the uterus easily replaced by the finger in the vagina. A Hodge's pessary was then inserted.

This case is an example of the common occurrence of pregnancy in a retroverted uterus. Many such cases undergo spontaneous rectification as pregnancy advances; others, like this, remain retroverted, and unless artificially replaced they become impacted with all the acute symptoms. Retroversion or retroflexion of the gravid uterus does not necessarily produce any important symptoms, but an impacted uterus, if enlarged by pregnancy or a fibroid, is at once a source of great danger to the patient.

### Restoring the apparently Drowned.

BECAUSE many people think it useless to attempt artificial respiration where a person has been long immersed in water and is apparently dead, it has been suggested that I should give the JOURNAL an account of a case which occurred about eighteen months ago.

In the course of a morning walk I observed a small group of people by the margin of a piece of water. A man was bending over an object upon the ground; a woman was throwing up her arms and gesticulating wildly; and all seemed excited. Imagining what had happened I quickly ran over a field to the spot in question, and found a little girl had just been taken out of the water. Her clothes testified to recent immersion, and she was apparently dead. I lifted her up, and ran with her to a house 200 yards away, laid her upon a table, and commenced artificial respiration on Sylvester's method. The crowd assembled outside of the house attracted a policeman, who said she was quite dead—indeed everyone present believed she was. But I was not deterred in my efforts, and after twenty-five minutes natural breathing commenced. A few minutes after that she was crying, and Mr. Policeman expressed astonishment.

Subsequent careful investigation proved that she had been in the water for half-an-hour. Of course, I should have persevered for a long time—even hours—in the absence of encouragement, although I did not at the time know how long she had been immersed.

I am aware that there was nothing extraordinary about the case, but many people would have left the child to die; and some may be encouraged to make efforts towards the restoration of the apparently drowned, after reading this note.

W. MAWER.



## Pathological Department of the Journal.

SPECIMENS sent by subscribers to the JOURNAL will be examined in the Pathological Laboratory and a report furnished under the supervision of Dr. Kanthack, at the following rate:

Ordinary examination, Bacteriological or Patho-logical, such as tumour, membrane, or sputum . . .	s. d.
Ordinary (qualitative) urine examination . . .	2 6

Any further report will be charged for at a special rate. If a mounted specimen is desired an extra charge of 1s. will be made. If a telegraphic report is required, the cost of the telegram will be charged in addition.

Specimens must be accompanied by the fee and a stamped addressed envelope, in which the report will be sent as soon as possible. Specimens, with, if possible, a short history of the case, must be addressed to "The Manager of the Journal," with "Pathological Department" written in some conspicuous place on the wrapper.

On application to E. H. Shaw, Museum Assistant, a set of bottles containing hardening fluids, and ready for sending away by post, can be obtained on remitting a postal order for 2s. 6d.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

SISTER MAGDALEN.

DEAR SIR,—I am sure that there are many old Bart.'s men who will learn with regret that Mrs. Boyce (the late Sister Magdalen) is in financial difficulties.

Mrs. Boyce entered the service of the Hospital as a nurse more than thirty-five years ago; after having been Sister of Sitwell Ward for some years she became Sister of Magdalen and Lazarus Wards, a post she held for over twenty years until her retirement a few years ago; it is unnecessary to recall her kindness and geniality to everyone.

At the present time her only son is an in-patient at the Brompton Hospital, and his wife and three children (two boys, aged 15 and 13, and a little girl of 12) are, in the main, dependent on what she can provide for them; unfortunately this only consists of her Hospital pension, which is quite inadequate for the purpose.

To assist her, therefore, a fund has been started, and it already amounts to over £30.

Feeling sure that there must be many who would be anxious to subscribe to it, I write to say that I shall be pleased to receive any contributions, which shall be duly acknowledged in the JOURNAL; in case friends should wish to send their donation direct to Mrs. Boyce, her address is, "Mrs. Boyce, Senior, 30, Shepherd's Bush Road, W."

In acknowledging a first instalment of £15, Mrs. Boyce writes, "Will you please thank all who have been so kind to me."

The following is the list of contributors to the fund, many of whom have generously promised further sums if necessary.

25, WELBECK STREET, W.

EDGAR WILLETT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Smith, Esq....	5	0	0	Dr. R. D. Brinton.....	0	10	0
John Langton, Esq. ...	2	2	0	T. G. A. Burns, Esq....	0	10	0
A. A. Bowly, Esq. ...	2	2	0	Dr. H. P. Cholmeley...	0	10	0
Dr. Herringham .....	2	2	0	Dr. Lovell Drage .....	0	10	0
Owen Lankester, Esq. .	2	2	0	C. O'B. Harding, Esq. .	0	10	0
James Berry, Esq. ....	2	0	0	Dr. W. J. Gow .....	0	10	0
Edgar Willett, Esq. ...	2	0	0	R. F. Jowers, Esq.....	0	10	0
Dr. Church .....	1	1	0	W. T. Holmes Spicer,			
Dr. D. J. Slater.....	1	1	0	Esq.....	0	10	0
Alfred Willett, Esq. ...	1	0	0	F. C. Wallis, Esq. ....	0	10	0
H. T. Butlin, Esq.....	1	0	0	H. J. Waring, Esq. ...	0	10	0
W. Bruce Clarke, Esq. .	1	0	0	Dr. C. P. White .....	0	10	0
Richard Gill, Esq.....	1	0	0	E. G. Colville, Esq. ...	0	5	0
Dr. Godson .....	0	10	0				
Dr. W. S. A. Griffith...	0	10	0				
Dr. Lewis Jones.....	0	10	0				
Dr. R. D. Batten .....	0	10	0				

£31 5 0

To the Editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

## BOROLYCEIDE FOMENTATIONS.

DEAR SIR,—There is a very generally felt and expressed desire in the surgery that we should have a printed slip describing the method of applying boroglyceride fomentations, similar to that given us for scabies. Such a slip would both save the time of the dressers and lend efficacy to the fomentation process. Few patients really grasp the details when given by word of mouth, however explicit the directions.

October 19th, 1896.

Yours truly,

A DRESSER.

To the Editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

## THE SECOND XV.

DEAR SIR,—In previous numbers of the JOURNAL there have appeared letters to the Editor on the subject of the First XV "Rugger" team; two of these letters which I have in my mind whilst writing (the numbers containing them I have unfortunately mislaid) deal with the subject in rather a contradictory manner. For instance, "Rugger" is inclined to sneer at the efforts made by our First XV to obtain the Cup, whilst P. O. Andrew refuted his arguments in a distinctly vituperous way. Yet I am in perfect sympathy with P. O. Andrew as regards the First XV, and will honestly say that I felt proud of them when I saw them working like Britons for the Cup at Richmond. But enough of the First XV—they did their best, they were the pick of the Hospital, their defeat was lamentable, not disgraceful. But between "Rugger" and P. O. Andrew the Second XV get rather severely mauled. P. O. Andrew quite acknowledges that our Second XV is a "wretched apology," and puts it down to the fact that the men "won't play." It is here that I venture to differ. It is true that men who come to the Hospital from big public schools with a reputation for football to back them up, rather disappoint the leaders of "Rugger" football by their unwillingness to play. Let this be granted, but it is rather a wrench—and few are high-minded enough to overlook it—that a man who at school played for his First XV, and may have been captain of it, should come to a hospital and be put in to play for the Second. Now there are one or two whose patriotism and love of football quite overcome their sense of wounded dignity, and these men play willingly enough; but there are others who, as P. O. Andrew says, will not play for the Second (although they jump at a chance of playing for the First). These men likewise allow their names to be put down on the notice board, and let them remain there without sign or signal that they consent or refuse to play until the last moment, when "swish!" goes a pencil mark through the name. Our long-suffering Secretary then campaigns round the rooms seeking fellows who will turn up and play in the vacant places. This task is made doubly difficult by the lateness of the notices; yet I have known these subs. on more than one occasion give up prior engagements, one or two even of a nature in which Venus is not lost sight of (my irrelevance will, I hope, be pardoned), to turn up and play for the Second XV. Now the point I am aiming at, and which I hope to make clear is this:

*This scratch lot are frequently—I had almost said invariably—made up of the same fellows.*

Now the disadvantages this scratch lot (who, if the truth be told, are really enthusiastic in the game) work under are almost self-evident. They get a game occasionally and when they least expect it. They cannot keep in condition like permanent players for the First XV. They would, in the event of their playing being certain, take a run at least once during the week, and probably more; but as their playing is uncertain, the inducement offered is hardly strong enough, and so they come on to the field hardly in a condition to do themselves justice. Again, the positions they are placed in on the field are varied on each occasion: a man will play forward in one match, the next one he is asked to play three-quarter, on the following occasion on which he gets a game he is told to play half.

Now, I beg to suggest that these men be treated with more fairness,—in other words, that they be played oftener. Let them learn football under the auspices of the hospital if they can't do great things already, and with their willingness to do so there can be no doubt they will do it gradually, for their hearts are in it, and what is more they have a truer notion of patriotism, thinking first of their Hospital and next of themselves. Their form would improve, they would get to know their positions on the field better, and the teams they played against would soon learn respect for the Bart.'s Second.

We should not lose sight of the fact that one volunteer is worth three pressed men.

Therefore, I say again, if a man shows willingness to play as a sub to fill up a vacancy of one of those exemplary men who "won't play," let him be played again even to the exclusion of the man who "won't play," for herein lies his better qualification. If he has not a brilliant public school record behind him of dropped goals, whole-length runs, &c., he will at least hamper the opposite side (I maintain he cannot hamper his own), and that is better than remaining off the field altogether, sulking, and saying, "Won't play."

Hoping that this suggestion will find favour with the heads of "Rugger" football, and with apologies to "Rugger" and Mr. P. O. Andrew for any liberties I may have taken, I remain, yours obediently,

BART'S MAN,

Who wishes every success in the future to the "wretched apology."

To the Editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

THE ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—What has happened to the Abernethian Society lately? Surely there ought to have been a sale of papers somewhere about this time.

I am an ardent reader of *Punch*, as I think everybody ought to be, but why—oh why!—was there no copy of *Punch* in either the smoking room or the Abernethian during the last week of September? To-day (1st of October) I went to renew my search for the lost (?) copy, and instead found no less than three copies of the current week piled artistically in the centre of the table.

What are the cases kept for? Could it not be gently suggested to the man in charge of the papers—with due regard to his feelings—that he is paid to put the papers in their cases, and not to lump them in a heap together.

Please excuse this screed, it is the grumble of

A GRUMBLER.

October 1st, 1896.

To the Editor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

DEAR SIR,—In the autumn of 1893, when the JOURNAL was just starting into existence, you were kind enough to insert a letter in which we tried to point out to our fellow-students some of the advantages of joining our Volunteer Corps.

Soon after this there was a large influx of recruits to our Bart.'s company. The men who joined the V.M.S.C. then, we are sure, have had no cause to repent of their decision, and those who have attended the various camps during the year must have thoroughly enjoyed their outing.

We are vain enough to think that our letter may have had something to do with this very satisfactory result. It is because of this that we venture to ask you again for some space in your excellent journal.

It is to freshmen that we wish especially to appeal, because, if a man joins at once when he comes up to the hospital, he can do his drills, go to camps, and be an all-round excellent volunteer without in the least interfering with his work. While a man is studying up here he needs some sort of physical exercise, and if he is not good enough to get into the "footer" teams, a very good way of taking exercise is volunteering.

The opportunity that the Corps affords of meeting men from other hospitals is unequalled, many firm friendships which would otherwise have never been made are thus formed. The camps are simply delightful. Anyone who has once lived in the open air and had the feeling of perfect health which such a life brings, will always long to go into camp. Another feature has lately been added to the Corps—a transport section. The men who join this are taught riding and driving with long and short reins on the military plan at military schools without any expense to themselves. At present this section, which consists of thirty-six men, is nearly all Bart.'s men.

Any freshmen, or others who might like to join the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, are requested to apply to any members of the company, or to either of us, who will be very pleased to give them all information in our power.

H. G. McKINNEY.

A. GRANVILLE.

October 1st, 1896.

## Obituary.

THE death of Mr. ERNEST PAUL TURNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., which took place on June 13th, at Hankow, China, came as a sad surprise to all who knew him. Only as short a time ago as the end of last year he left England for China as an agent of the London Missionary Society, and had been but five months at his station, where he had been exceedingly busy owing to the somewhat short-handed condition of the mission, when he caught typhus fever from a patient, and, in spite of the most careful medical attention, died after an illness of ten days duration. Beginning his career in business in the City, he left the office and entered the Hospital in order to qualify in medicine with a view to mission work abroad. As soon as he had finished his exams. he became house surgeon to the Mildmay Mission Hospital, Bethnal Green, where, by his methodical pains-taking hard work and unvarying kindness and consideration for his patients, he was held in the highest esteem by all. He remained there to within a month or two of leaving England. In manner very quiet, and perhaps somewhat reserved, he was not known to as many as he otherwise would have been; but those who did know him valued him at his true worth as one of the most sincere, earnest, and single-minded of men.

## Births.

DUDFIELD.—October 10th, at 19, Bloomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., the wife of Reginald Dudfield, M.A., M.B., of a daughter.

EICHHOLZ.—September 18th, at Oakhurst, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge, the wife of Alfred Eichholz, M.A., M.B., B.C., of a son.

## Marriages.

BEADLES—LITTLE.—On September 15th, 1896, at Christ Church, Forest Hill, by the Rev. Gustavus Jones, M.A., Arthur Harry Beadles, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., of Park House, Forest Hill, to Sylvia Lucille, younger daughter of the late Thomas Little, of Woodville, Inglemere Road, Forest Hill, and of Mrs. Little, Byne Road, Sydenham.

HEPBURN—WORTHINGTON.—On September 20th, at St. Edmund's Church, Fritton, Great Yarmouth, Malcolm Langton Hepburn, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., of South Lowestoft, to Ruby Elizabeth, daughter of James Copland Worthington, Esq., J.P., of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

PATERSON—GILLIES.—On September 30th, at 6, Bayview Terrace, Londonderry, by the Rev. W. J. Christie, M.A., Rector of Newton Stewart, William Bromfield Paterson, F.R.C.S., L.D.S., of 64, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, to Agnes Stirling, second daughter of the late David Gillies, J.P., of Londonderry and Bunrana, Co. Donegal.

WEST—JORDAN.—On June 27th, at St. Joseph's Church, Geneva, W. G. West, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Thérèse Jordan.

## Deaths.

BAKER.—On October 3rd, at the Manor House, Nutbourne, Pulborough, William Marrant Baker, F.R.C.S., of 39, Woburn Square, W.C., aged 58.

HUMPHRY.—On September 24th, 1896, at Grove Lodge, Cambridge, Sir George Murray Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of Cambridge, aged 76.

MARSH.—On September 24th, very suddenly, Jane, the wife of Howard Marsh, of 30, Bruton Street, W.

TURNER, ERNEST PAUL, on June 13th, at Hankow, China, of typhus fever.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—*Guy's Hospital Gazette*, *St. Mary's Hospital Gazette*, *The Nursing Record*, *The Hospital*, *The Charity Record*.